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If the \$100,000,000 loan is taken it will be owing to the confidence of the people in the government, and not in this administration.

When Captain General Campos came greatest general. It looks now as if he greatest failure.

"He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord," says the Scripture, and he that buyeth bonds under Democratic administration looketh for their payment to a Republican.

Mr. Cleveland has done incomparably more to shake public confidence and de preciate the national credit than any of his predecessors. Perhaps not intentionally or from wrong motives, but none the less certainly.

It is hoped that there is no ground for the rumor that Great Britain will assist Spain in suppressing the Cuban insurgents. British interference with an island so near to us would rightly be regarded as an act of hostility to | ing gold. Between the time of its pas-

In 1885, when war with Russia seemed imminent, it took England two months to mobilize and equip a naval reserve fleet. During the recent war flurry she did it within five days of the receipt of orders, and that at an unfavorable season of the year. It was an expensive business, but probably the experience was worth all it cost.

The Journal hopes that Mr. Taubeneck will not be deposed to-day from the chairmanship of the Populist national committee at its meeting in St. Louis What if Taubeneck hungers for an "unholy alliance," as the "middle-of-theroad" Populists assert? That is nothing compared with the gayety which Taubeneck's prophetic tongue adds to

The Journal does not believe that one Republican in a hundred favors an increase of the tax on sugar. The duty is now over 40 per cent. ad valorem, and it cannot be appraised at less than the market price. No article is taxed so high as sugar. To increase the tax to help a few beet-sugar factories which appear to be thriving under the present forty-per-cent. tariff will be very near

If Queen Victoria has sent an autograph letter to the Sultan deprecating the Armenian massacres she will, in due time, get a lovely autograph letter from the Sultan in reply, assuring her that the troubles in Armenia have been exaggerated, that he regrets to find that her mind has been biased by false reports, but that he will take care all classes of Turkish subjects shall be protected. And the Armenian massacres will continue.

The Journal has kept its columns free from the contest now going on for the chairmanship of the Republican State committee, but it feels called upon to say that when Isaac P. Watts, of Winchester, in his zeal in behalf of Mr. Gowdy, permitted himself to be interviewed at length in the Democratic organ and went out of his way to abuse any and all Republicans who do not happen to be of his way of thinking, he did neither his party nor his candidate any service.

When the Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, said that nexation to Great Britain, any British statesman would decline such an honor," he was either insincere or play ing on words. Great Britain does no "annex" territory so much as she ab sorbs and incorporates it. There is no instance on record of her omitting to acquire territory when she had an opportunity, and to say that she would not accept Venezuela if it were offered is absurd. Mr. Balfour doth protest too

The New York Times, the administration organ, says that "a man against whom nothing worse can be said than that he is an unscrupulous, spiteful, treacherous demagogue really lends dignity to the commonwealth when he displaces a Brice." This is a very severe criticism for a man who said, four or five months ago, that "Mr. Cleveland was the greatest statesman of the pe riod." Will the Cleveland people never let up on Brice and Gorman? Cannot they forgive the men who so amended their tariff bill that the deficit is about \$50,000,000 a year, instead of the \$100,-600,000 it would have reached had the Wilson bill, pure and simple, become a

A large number of Republican papers have called attention to the reported dments to them. Very naturally,

THE DAILY JOURNAL and predict that it will arouse very general hostility to the interest which the free-silver Senators would promote. There are scores of industries which would be helped by the pending revenue bill should it become law; but these silver Senators seem disposed to permit every industry to be injured if they can not secure the free coinage of silver. And yet that revenue bill is of more importance to the wool growers in several of the silver States than it can be to any similar number of people in the nonsilver States.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

There is some looseness of expression and perhaps of popular understanding in regard to the gold reserve, or, as it is otherwise called, the reserve fund or the redemption fund. Different Secretaries of the Treasury in recent years have had so much to say about it that it has become invested in the public mind with a sort of mysterious individuality. To a certain extent it is a kind of barometer of public confidence, its rise and fall having a visible effect on the financial and business temper of the country, yet comparatively few know its origin.

The necessity of maintaining a gold reserve in the treasury arises out of the fact that a considerable part of the public debt is in the form of notes or promises to pay. All the paper money of the government, except national bank notes, is evidence of a government debt, and its value depends upon its redeemability in coin. The gold certificates and the silver certificates represent actual deposits of gold and silver coin, respectively, in the vaults of the treasury, while the greenbacks, amounting to \$346,000,-000, and the treasury notes, amounting to \$151,000,000, are government promises to

pay. They represent the credit of the government just as a promissory note does that of an individual, and their might soon be placarded as Spain's value depends on the public confidence that the government is able to pay them and will do so on demand. If there were no bank issue business done by the government there would be no need of a free sold reserve. It is because Congress has, by legislation, created and put into circulation, and has, by additional legislation, sought to continue in circulation more than \$500,000,000 legal-tender paper money, redeemable in gold, that a gold reserve must be kept for redemption.

The act providing for the resumption of specie payments was passed Jan. 14 1875, and went into operation Jan. 1 1879. It required that from and after the latter date greenbacks should be redeemed in coin, which all Secretaries of the Treasury have construed as meansage and the time of its taking effect Secretary Sherman accumulated \$135,-000,000 of gold coin and bullion in the treasury for the purposes of redemption. In a letter to the Senate on May 19, 1879, he stated that the treasury had been called on to redeem only \$4,133,513 of greenbacks, and that the gold reserve had actually increased to \$138,000,000. Prior to that time the term "reserve fund" did not appear in the treasury accounts or reports. Since then it has

been a stock phrase.

If the original policy of retiring the greenbacks had been continued they would all have been retired long ago, and the necessity for maintaining a gold reserve or redemption fund would have ceased. The action of Congress stopping the retirement of greenbacks and later authorizing other issues of treasury notes redeemable in coin made the maintenance of a permanent gold redemption fund a necessary and vital feature of government financiering. The fund had no legal recognition for several years, but a law passed in July, 1882, provided that the reissuing of gold certificates should be suspended "whenever the amount of gold coin and bullion in the treasury reserved for the redemption of United States notes falls below one hundred millions of dollars." Since then \$100,000,000 has been regarded as the proper amount of the reserve fund, and anything less as an approach to the danger line. In 1885, when it fell to \$114,000,000, the then Treasurer of the United States called conspicuous public notice to its precarious existence with the announcement that in his opinion the further depletion of the fund would imperil the maintenance of gold payments. During most of the present administration it has been much below \$100,000,000, and has only been maintained by repeated sales of bonds for gold. No previous administration has ever drawn on the reserve fund to pay current expenses of the government. Secretary Carlisle, in a recent communication to the Senate in response to a resolution asking for information on the subject,

The Senate is respectfully informed that so-called gold reserve has the sum of \$100,-000,000, or any other sum, been segregated or set apart from the general cash in the treasury, for the redemption of the legal ender notes of the United States, or for the redemption of any other form of paper money for which the United States is liable There is no provision of law requiring a separate fund or separate account to be kept and all moneys received into the treasury from whatever source, are deposited in the general cash.

If he had been frank he would have added that at no time since the establishment of the gold reserve was it ever drawn upon for general purposes except by this administration. During the two years prior to the resumption of specie payments Secretary Sherman sold bonds to the amount of \$95,000,000 to accumulate gold. During 'he last two years the present administration has sold \$162,400,000 worth, and is now offering \$100,000,000 more.

DISHONEST ELECTIONS AND FREE

Mr. J. C. Manning, of Alabama, delivered an address before the Union League Club of Philadelphia a few nights ago in which he gave new interest to an old subject by showing the effect of dishonest elections on business interests. The political evils and dangers of dishonest elections have been pointed out very often, but it has never before been so clearly shown how essential an honest ballot is to business pros-

The point of Mr. Manning's argument is contained in the statement that the unanimously protectionists. Whether this is because protection to American conspiracy of the silver State Senators | industries is a cardinal principle of the

the white voters of the South are largely free-traders. Now, when it is remembered that the number of Representatives in Congress and the number of presidential electors in each State are based on the population, it is obvious that if the votes cast by one class of voters are not counted, those whose votes are counted have a great advantage in that they choose as many Repif the whole vote had been cast and counted. But the situation in some Southern States is even worse than this, for the voice of the colored voters is not only suppressed, but their ballots are actually counted on the other side. In other words, the protection vote in some districts and States is not only not counted for protection, but is counted on the side of free trade. South Carolina, for example, has seven Representatives in Congress, three on the basis of its white population and four on the basis of its colored population. The colored voters being all protectionists, an honest election would give four protectionist members of Congress from that State. Instead of this the protectionist vote is either suppressed or counted the other way, and the white voters send a solid free-trade delegation to Congress. This gives a white freetrader in South Carolina more than twice the power that a Northern protectionist has. In 1894 Louisiana elected three protectionists to Congress, but they were counted out, and the present delegation is solid for free trade. In Alabama the entire protection vote is not only suppressed, but in some districts returns are forged so as to make it appear that the colored voters, or protectionists, voted for the free-trade candi-

It would be bad enough if this state of things affected only the States where it exists, but it affects the whole country. Free-trade members of Congress fraudulently elected in Southern States help to make laws for Massachusetts and Iowa, for New York and Indiana. They voted solidly for the present tariff law and for every measure that has contributed to the present depression of business. In this way the suppression of the protection vote in the South has contributed directly and materially to the hard times, to the closing of factories and the reduction of wages, and to the enactment of a law which has caused government revenues to fall below expenditures and led to monthly deficits and repeated bond issues. It follows that every Northern business man who has been hit or hurt by free-trade legislation, whether he be a Republican or a Democrat, is interested in having the colored vote in the South cast and

A CASE OF SELF-DECEPTION.

Dun's Review is strictly a commercial publication. It takes no part in tariff discussions. The probability is, however, that, like most strictly commercial publications, its managers are not known as protectionists. In its review of the year Dun notes the rapid expansion of the iron trade soon after the beginning of the year, which was attempted with other branches of trade. The free-trade papers exploited the improvement of business in display heads. Week after week the number of factories which had started up was given, and, it may be added, a large number was given as starting up which had no existence. Trade in general mistook these symptoms as sure indications of a business boom. After noting these things Dun's Review of the year goes on to

At once it followed that very many manufacturers, not realizing that this increased demand and rise in prices was abnormal and likely to be temporary, hastened to expand production to the utmost, just as the traders bought far beyond their visible wants. Though Dun's Review repeatedly gave warning that the demand was muc in excess of actual consumption, so that the rise in prices was not likely to last, this expansion went on for a time as if men actually believed that the country, with part of its working force unemployed, and with wages considerably below those paid before the panic, was going to consume more largely than it ever had in the most prosperous years. The consequence was a marked increase in the number of manufacturing failures as soon as the excess of production began to appear.

The point in the foregoing extract

which is entitled to special notice is

that "men actually believed that the country, with part of its working force unemployed and with wages considerably below those paid before the panic, was going to consume more largely than it ever had in the most prosperous years." This was the case. A limited number of factories started up, paying less wages, yet, in the excitement, really sensible men did not take into consideration that the volume of wages and salaries was millions of dollars a week below the average of the prosperous year of 1892, and went on as if the country was on the eve of a period of marvelous business activity. They have found that they were mistaken. There has been an improvement, but it has not really been so extensive as the most 1891 and 1892 will not return until labor s as generally employed as then, and at as good wages. Such a time will not come until we bring hom: from Europe the production of the merchandise which the Democratic tariff exported thither.

FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICES.

We may as well make up our minds to

The fluctuations in the prices of leading articles of merchandise during the year 1895, as reported in Dun's Review, are so wide that they will surprise many who are not in close contact with general business. Jan. 1, 1895, the price of Bessemer pig iron was \$9.85 a ton; Sept. 3 it was quoted at \$17.25, and Dec. 31 at \$10.75. Here is an advance of 75 per cent, to the highest figure and a fall of 66 per cent. at the close of the year the price being but 9 per cent. higher at the close than at the first of the year. The goods made from Bessemer pig advanced 53.7 per cent. in September, but fell off to 23.5 per cent. as compared with the first of the year.

The price of raw cotton Jan. 1, 1895, was 5.69 cents; it rose to 9.38 cents July 3, and stood at 8.37 at the close of the year. The lowest price was 5.56 cents, in March. The rise from the lowest figure was 64.7 per cent., and at the close of the year cotton was 47 per cent. higher than in March. Cotton goods were 14.5 per cent, higher the last of the year. Much has been said about the advance in wool. From Jan. 1 to does not matter. It is enough that they a pound, rose to 14.81 cents Aug. 1 and everything there that a spoiled prince of a realm could cry for. His coming-out will rival the Sloane-Burden wedding.

While wool has advanced 6.9 per cent. during the year, woolen goods remain

At the first of the year hides were 6:70 cents a pound, rising to 11.62 July 3 and falling to 7.57 Dec. 31. Here is an advance of 73.5 per cent, over the first of the year and a more rapid fall of 60.5 per cent, to 13 per cent, above the price the first of the year. The advance resentatives and presidential electors as | of leather from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 was 21.4 per cent., but it went as high as 48.2 per cent. over the first of the year. Boots and shoes were 12.6 per cent. higher the last day of the year than the first. In September shoes were nearly 30 per cent, higher than the first

It is probable that the advance prices from the first of the year to August or September was the result of the general attempt of a class of newspapers to create artificially good times. Many business men were led to the booming of prices, notably in the values of iron, but the activity had no sound foundation, so prices have generally receded to the end of the year. The prices of cotton, of which there is a short crop, will hold at about present figures, but there is nothing in the situation indicating better prices as the season ad-

While it may be true that the Governor has a legal right to promote a major to the coloneley of a regiment over the lieutenant colonel, such an act is undoubtedly detrimental to the efficiency of the National Guard. If the lieutenant colonel is an efficient officer he is entitled to the colonelcy when there is vacancy. To pass a major over his head to the higher position is either injustice or a practical declaration that the lieutenant colonel is not qualified for the higher position which he may be called to fill at any time in the absence of the colonel. In either case the lieuresignation is the only thing left for him by the Governor. It is hoped that politics has nothing to do with the affair in the First Regiment

A few days ago nine men of foreign birth applied for naturalization papers in a New York court. When the judge found, by asking a few questions, that they could scarcely speak the Unglish language and knew absolutely nothing about the government or laws of the country he declined to issue the papers.

I shall refuse to naturalize any more persons, or to admit them to citizenship, un-less they have read the Constitution of the Inited States and can speak the English language, which is the language of this country. Persons who cannot fill these requirements need not come before this court. They will only waste time by so doing.

No doubt there are courts where these persons can get naturalization papers, but it is gratifying to know there is at least one judge who has a proper conception of the requirements of American citizenship.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Declaring Himself. "Order in the court!" shouted the judge. "This is the worst disgrace this court has suffered since I was elected to the judge-

Desperate Condition. "Why don't you go to work?" asked the "I dassen't," pleaded Dismal Dawson, "Me clothes is that tender 't if I moved in

hurry they'd fall to scraps." The Scoffer.

Watts-Do you really believe that every sin is followed by punishment? Potts-Of course. For instance, when some man steals a million or so dollars. don't a lot of people have to starve as

There Is a Difference.

Briggs-When you say "temperance" yo medn prohibition, I presume? Braggs-Not necessarily. There is much difference between temperance and prohibtion as there is between temperance drinks and prohibition drinks.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

According to a Paris paper the crown of the King of Portugal, which was recently repaired by a jeweler, is the most costly in the world, being valued at over \$5,000,000. Many people in New York city spend the night riding in the elevated railroad cars, and they find it cheaper than going side, and coming down on the west, consumes about eight hours and costs only

Fifty thousand dollars have been raised for the fund in memory of Dr. Jowett, the late Master of Balliol, mainly by the efforts of Mr. George Curzon. A scholarship of \$1,500 a year, tenable for three years, will be founded at Balliol, and the rest of the money will be used for a personal mem-

orial to be placed in the college hall. M. Andre, of Stockholm, who will attemp to reach the north pole by balloon, is having his aerial conveyance built in raris. The balloon is to be finished by May 11, when it will be transported to Gothenburg, and then to a small island in the Spitzbergen group whence the expedition starts. M. Andre w have two companions on his daring exploit. That "tallest man alive," Col. A. A. Pow-Barnum's circus and the world, is looking Louis, Mo. He is thirty-four years old and stands seven feet seven and one-half inches in his stockings. He says the show business was tiring and didn't pay, all things con-

Jules Simon, eighty-two years old this month, says that the most exciting moment tain a concession on tariff from a foreign diplomat with whom President Grevy was playing billiards. He whispered to Grevy to lose the game, but Grevy insisted on playing to win, and relented only when he observed that his Minister was in anguish. The old residence of General Arthur St Clair, western Pennsylvania's great patriot Johnstown pike, one mile east of Ligonier. ias been restored to its original appearance The house is now on the Denny Morningbuilt in 1776. In it Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Albert Gallatin were enter ained. In 1815 General St. Clair was sol out by the sheriff and the estate was purchased by General O'Hara.

The name of Philip Reclam, whose death at Leipsic has been announced, appears or several thousand of the cheapest books in the world. The little, pale, salmon-colored volumes are sold in Germany for 5 cents apiece, and enable every German, however poor, to read the best things in his own anguage and translations from the best things in foreign languages. For a little more than \$2.60 one can buy, in Germany, an almost complete edition of Goethe; Schiller costs but 75 cents; Schlegel's Shakspeare

In swell society the most important com ing-out announced is that of young Elliott Shepard, grandson of William H. Vanderbilt, favorite nephew of Willie K. Vanderbilt, and a pet of uncle Chauncey M. Depew. Elliott's mother has finished the finest cour try house, people say, anywhere on the Hudson river. It has cost her more than \$2,000,-600, and contains about two hundred rooms. It is situated in the midst of a magnificent estate at Scarborough, is built in the colonial style, and enriched by countless treasures gathered in the old world by Mrs. Shepard Twelve rooms belong to Elliott. He has

GEN. BENJ. HARRISON

T IS SAID HIS NAME WILL BE PRE-SEXTED FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Summary of the Qualities That Make Him a National Candidate-Where His Support Will Come From.

Pittsburg Letter in Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. Unless death or an unequivocal declaration interposes, the name of Benjamin Harrison will go before the St. Louis convention and receive substantial support. And the name will not be presented to the convention by Indiana. It will be precipitated by delegates whose homes are far remote from Hoosier soil. General Harrison is a national character, pre-eminently. It may be that a Pennsylvania orator will formally present the distinguished statesman to the national body of representative Republicans, although it is understood here that it is the present intention of the ex-President's friends not to make a formal

finish without announcement. It is certain that Indiana will have a loyal delegation of thirty personal friends at St. Louis, ready to do General Harrison's

presentation, but simply let his strength

develop, and vote for him from start to

will, whatever that may be at the time. The name of Harrison, after three years of disastrous Democratic incompetency at Washington, is one to conjure with-a name which will grow in favor as it is pondered over after all presidential aspirants have been weighed in the balance and found wanting-for any reason whatever.

The administration of Harrison has steadily grown in popular favor with time. The more it has been contrasted with the administration current the more lustrous it has become. Its unselfish and patriotic strength has with time softened even the

bitterest enemy. Considering the conditions existing at the time of General Harrison's inauguration on March 4, 1889, and those which develone of the greatest all-round statesmen the White House has ever sheltered. His strong, and in whatever branch of his administrative sphere his abilities were test-ed he proved the equal of any man who had ever been selected to perform that special duty on account of his special fit-

portunity or the positive or latent ability to demonstrate superiority in all of the great things which make the important functions of man. There have been Presdents who were brilliant in their conception of domestic, civil or war measuresthose who displayed remarkable tact in diplomacy; others whose familiarity with statesmanship attracted attention throughout the world, and still others who were top heavy in finance; but it remained for Benjamin Harrison to prove the equal of any of his predecessors in any and all of the many duties which a President of the United States is called to perform almost

SPECIAL QUALITIES NEEDED. The danger point in the presidential possibilities of other aspirants has been for some months that the country's finances would become entangled as to require not only a natural adaptability for the special work, but one who has shown great strength in the particular class of financial engineering which the government

It is improbable that the country has

ever found itself bound up in such entanglements financially, and such meshes in volving the personal conditions of its sub ects, as during the past few weeks. All sorts of financial doctors have been called o prescribe for the distressful ills and affments of the country. While the diagnosis of the Republican party is that the deficiency in revenues or the excess of expenditures, as the case may be, is the real seat of the difficulty, there are many who contend that the financial fabric has been constructed upon a wrong basis or has drifted into wrong avenues, and other bases or the currency system are being projected The experience and masterful management of President Harrison during two financial crises recommend him as a physician par excellence for these times. Two years before the departure of Harrison from the White House there was a financial condition existing quite as distressful as the present one. It did not grow out of a deficit in the revenues, but rather from conditions doubtful and prehensive among our own people. He pulled the country out of its distress and placed it upon the highway of prosperity without the issuance of bonds or an increase of taxation. At the same time he advanced American interests at home and abroad, and assisted to bring upon the country an era of prosperity never before

As soon as it became apparent that a Democratic administration and a Democratic Congress would take the reins of government, immediately after the elections in November, 1892, and that they would insti-Treasury Department and the commercial dustries of the entire country the equal of which has at no time during the Cleveland administration taken place. Anticipation was even worse than realization. was predicted that a bond issue to preserve the gold reserve and protect the treasury and banking systems of the country would tery to the Harlem, golns up on the east | dent Harrison left Washington for his home at Indianapolis on March 4, 1893, the gold reserve was higher than it has ever been since, with possibly the exceptions when it was replenished by a Democratic issue of bonds.

A STRIKING CONTRAST. In what sharp and painful contrast does the foreign policy, or lack of one, of the present administration stand out against the brilliant American foreign policy of Benjamin Harrison! It is only necessary to call attention to the subject. The reader

Harrison is a part of the most important and interesting history of our country. He has proved himself brilliant alike in war and peace, on the field of battle and in the civil struggles which adjust the intricacies of society and state.

His personal history is too familiar to ents of our country's career to need repetition, and should his name be brought before the St. Louis convention in a formal manner it is improbable that his nominator will allude to a single feature of his early life. It was Chancey M. Depew, who, when

placing Harrison in nomination at Min-neapolis, reminded his hearers that ancestry helps in the old world, and handicaps in the new, and that history furnished but few instances where a man became greater than his great ancestor. When General Harrison, though he had but a local reputation as a statesman, and little more as a lawyer, entered upon his canvass for the presidency, after the nomnation in 1888, he was ridiculed because he was a grandson of a President. The cartoonists represented him as a small man in a large hat. That was the height of before the voters of the country. When he left the White House, there was not a lo him the credit and justice to say that he record he left behind him was more brilliant in every respect than that earned by his grandfather. He had proved himself-speaking purely from an ancestral oint, from the view of mortality-greater than his creators. There were a few politicians who, after

he Minneapolis convention, and again

fter the election in the following Novem-

ber, claimed that defeat in the first instance would be due and latterly that it accrued from the "personal unpopularity" of the candidate. It was unfortunate for Harrison that he had to stand under this burden of censure until the lapse of time, proved its injustice and untruthfulness. It is now conceded everywhere that to no trait of character of the candidate was due the lefeat of 1892. Conditions over which he had no possible control brought about that and as wiseacres placed personal characteristics as the cause of defeat, have long since falled into the popular verdict that issues aside from Republicanism, like the Populistic craze, the free-silver mania and the free trade theorists, contributed to the disaster. Those conditions which grew up on the ide, like weeds and thistles by the highway, have now almost disappeared, have practically perished, through the lesson which has been taught by contrasting the administration of Benjamin Harrison with that of Grover Cleveland. A very different object lesson indeed has been presented in this contrast from that afforded by looking at the single administration now in

piness and development, the other of retrogression and misery and destruction.

OTHER STRONG POINTS Another fact stands out in bold recommendation of Benjamin Harrison. As the campaign of 1888 progressed, and indeed for years after it closed, men in every walk of life and political party tooked upon the personal management of the national canvass and the speeches made in it by General Harrison as marvels of perfection. They had never been equaled by any man, and it is improbable that they will be improved upon by any one in the future. He is unquestionably the peer of any politician in the country, although he has never been a professional politician. He is a born tactician. His judgment in the quiet and unobserved direction of a national campaign is equal to that shown in his speeches, where the world has said "he never made

President Harrison said to the writer a few days after the Minneapolis convention, commenting upon the management of the campaign and the part he should take in it, that he regretted more than all else the fact that his public position and duties, and the sorrow which had been cast upon his household by the death of his wife, would not admit of his taking even an unnoticed and quiet part in the direction of the campaign, much less make speech or write a letter for publication tending to strengthen the canvass. He felt keenly the position of helplessness in which he had been placed, and he regretted be yond description his inability to help his party or himself.

"I am put into a place." said he, "where cannot help extricate my party from the in any way show that I am sensible of the great responsibilities resting upon me as the party's leader. My hands are tied; I am as hedged about by an unsurmountable wall, which at times closes so nearly to me that I can scarcely breathe. The injustice which I do myself in accepting the nor tion is nothing to that which I do those friends which have given me the nor tion, and it will be the regret of my life, should I be defeated, that I ever consented, under the circumstances, to accept the nom-

In no quarter of the country can one fine a group of voters who do not, after discussing all other presidential possibilities, close their observations by saying that, "after all, the country is for Harrison; the people who make up our population and are the

producers are for him. There has been for a year a growing feeling-deep down under the current of ex-pressed opinion-that after all the convention which will nominate the next President may, after exhausting itself upon favorite oped ante-dating the inauguration, and over which he had no control, ne proved to be found wanting—a man who does not seek the greatest all round statesmen the office. After the experiments and failthe office. After the experiments and failures of the past three years the business community, and those who labor for wages, want a man whose principles have been tested, and whose ideas have proved to be fruitful of good results. WORTHY OF EMULATION.

> Gen. Benjamin Harrison is in the prime of life. He is but sixty-two years of age, having been born Aug. 20, 1833. A man of naturally fine, well-developed and rugged physique, of irreproachable habits in all the relations of life, and who has been sparing of his strength and trained his mind and body for the fatigues of great demands and activities, he is fresher mentally than the average man ten years his

His life since retirement from the White House has been worthy of emulation by future generations. He has, by his great industry, his self reliance, his simple modes of life and unassuming attitudes, solved the problem of what is to become of our ex-Presidents. He has simply to his home, and, taking up his old lines of thought and professional duties, earned his living. One of the best-equipped law-yers in the United States, a man of great energy, he had no difficulty in commanding, on the instant of his return to private life, as much practice of the law as he desired. Everywhere he has gone he has conducted himself with manly demeanor, never intruding himself in any way and never shrinking from those duties to society and who has filled his exalted positions

It is not a question of his seeking the presidential nomination. No one would affront him by inquiring if he desired again to be President. He has been silent upon the subject. It is natural to suppose that men so brilliant in oratory and so able express himself by pen would speak he had anything to say about the presidency or upon any other subject. It is simply a question-in the absence of any expression upon his part-of expediency, of

No party was ever blessed with so many men who would make able Presidents as is the Republican organization. There are a usand men who would grace the office and honor the country. The entire situation resolves itself into the selection of one whom time and circumstances have proven to be the best fitted for the place. presidency is a position of such vast responsibilities as to take it outside of mere per sonal favoritism-of "personal popularity," as that term is generally interpreted. The exigencies of the times and the profound and consumingly important questions before the people, and the unfortunate conditions existing within the government, call for the lighest order of experience, of abilities, of

character and patriotism SOME OF HIS FRIENDS. General Harrison has a great many friends in Pennsylvania, as he has in every other State in the Union. The new States, which largely owe their present conditions to the work of this man, and the States in which are located the greatest industrial and financial interests are talking seriously of him. Philadelphia and Pittsburg may be regarded as strongholds for the Hoosier. Recently the Pittsburg Times, owned and edited by the Hon. Chris L. Magee, published a Harrison, which attracted much attention hereabouts, and set people to thinking about him for another term. In commenting edi-

torially upon the sketch and the man, Mr. "He is recognized as one of the ablest men that ever sat in the presidential chair. The topsey-turvey condition of public affairs and the ruinous state of business under the present administration contrasts sharply with the prosperity that characterized the four years of Harrison, and help materially to make conspicuous, the wise and careful course that the predecessor of Mr. Cleveland pursued. A comparison of the four years of Harrison and the two years of Cleveland is about all that need be said at any time on behalf of General Harrison. If the Republican convention shall pick Benjamin Harrison as the nominee, the country, as well as the party, will accept the result with satisfaction, for the period during which he directed the destinies of the Na-

tion was four of the brightest years in its Unquestionably, if the solid interest and concerns of the country, and not alone the manipulating politicians, are to be consulted and the St. Louis convention is given an opportunity to take second thought, Benjamin Harrison may be the nominee of that body. His name may not go before the convention formally, and there may be several others who will show a greater strength upon the early ballots, and there may be other men who in some localities are personally more popular, yet the man of the the affairs of the country from the sloughs of Democratic incompetency, is conceded by all deep thinkers to be Benjamin Harrison.

General Harrison's Fitness. In the same issue of the Commercial

Gazette in which the foregoing letter was printed the appended editorial expression

"Among the presidential possibilities of pronounced influence is Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana. His distinguished fitness for the enforcement of the laws of the country and the performance of the functions of its chief magistracy was so eminently developed during his occupancy of the White louse, from March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1893, that there appears to be quite a strong undercurrent demand for a second term at his hands. There are few men who have firmer hold upon the people, the substantial business elements of the United States, than this statesman from our neighboring

Gazette presents an argument from Pittsburg in behalf of the nomination of Gen. Harrison that will prove highly interesting reading. The writer of the article occupied unusually close relations to General Harrison during his presidential term and was in a position to make a just estimate of his work and of the man. "As will be seen in the opening paragraph

"To-day's impression of the Commercial

of the article, it is not the present purndiana to formally present him to the St Louis convention, but to vote for him and permit his latent strength to develop, if the delegates from the various sections of the country desire such a course. It is understood that General Harrison does not seek the nomination for the presidency preferring to stand upon the brilliant recany direction, upon the part of presidential aspirants, to disguise the fact that he has a large following. The administration of President Harrison stands out in bold conwer. The one was of prosperity and hap- | trast to that of President Cleveland, and

affairs of the country have become so tangled, both at home and abroad, as to demand the highest grade of administrative ability, recommends the Hoosier statesman. President Harrison made personal enemi

while in the White House-but who has ever occupied that postion without engendering personal as well as official animosities? The strength which time has given to his work, and the exigencies of the times, have mollified the personal hostilities among certain politicians, and there is no doubt that to-day the man as well as the record he made are more popular than they ever have

our article to-day, presenting the name of Benjamin Harrison for the presidential nomination, there are some statenents which will prove quite important. They refer to features of the administration President Harrison after the nomination which seem to have foretold to him his defeat, but over which he had no control There has probably been no sketch of pres-idential possibilities of greater interest than this one, nor has any one been suggested for that exalted position about whom me can be said. Those most keenly interested in the outlook of the contest approach will probably find that the presentation Benjamin Harrison in to-day's Comm Gazette will bear a second, if not a third reading, for beneath some of the statements are concealed intimations which will warrant close study.

Armstrong Was Not Wilkes Booth.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: If it is of interest to any one, to settle a question of identity. I could call hundreds of witnesses to prove that Dr. J. G. Armstrong, who was installed pastor of the Monumental Church, of Richmond, Va., in 1878, was not Wilkes Booth. Armstrong was a graduate of Queen's College, Belfast; came to Xenia, O., when twenty-one years of age; entered the theological seminary, and was licensed to preach by Xenia Presbytery May 31, 1859. In November of that year he became pastor of Sidney Congregation-United Presbyterian-where he mained four years. My father was one his elders, and I often exchanged pulpits with him. He showed signs of love wine cup. He went to St. Louis in November, 1863, where the habit of drink became fixed. He was tried, convicted and rebuked by the presbytery, but his proud would not let him down sufficiently to say: "Let the righteous smite me; it shall be a indness; and let Him reprove me; it shall be an excellent oil, which shall not break my head." He changed his church relation -under what conditions I do not know-and went into the Protestant Episcopal C He was two years a professor in St. Paul' sons and avowed candidates, drift over to a | College, Palmyra, Mo.; rector in Hanniba where I lost sight of him until I heard of his death in the South. He was not Wilkes Booth. He could not have done what Booth did, and he told the truth when he denied with his last breath that he was Booth. He was a generous-hearted man, and endowed by nature with superior talent, which, with the cultivation given it, would have made him the peer of the best in the pulpit, but for the accursed drink habit, fostered by excessive smoking. Alcohol is

no respecter of persons, J. F. HUTCHINSON,

MISTAKES MADE BY MR. NORMAN. The Correspondent "Knows" Some Things That Are Not So.

Washington Post. Mr. Henry Norman, who has been in pondent of the London Chronicle, is enitled to credit for having turned the light pon several matters as to which the British intelligence was in sad need of illu-mination. He has explained, for instance, that the ridiculous fakir of the New York World and the Anglo-maniae Mugwump of the New York Evening Post do not represent the feeling of the American per and he has explained further that, in enezuelan matter, the President, the Secetary of State, and the Congress do. was important that this truth should

impressed upon the British mind, and Mr.
Norman has rendered valuable service to
both countries by impressing it.
But Mr. Norman is speaking somewhat
too adventurously when he assures his English readers that "it is quite certain that neither President Cleveland nor Mr. Oiney nsider themselves to be threatening Engnd." To say that is to assert that neither Mr. Cleveland nor his Secretary of State understands the meaning of words. If the President's message did not contain a threat, then it was a sorry jest. It said, simply, that the United States would not permit any European power to forcibly in-crease its territorial possessions in the Western Hemisphere, and that it would, necessary, go to war upon that issue. there were the customary assurances of reluctance, not to say aversion in contemplating so awful an alternative ut the message meant hands off, and nothing more or less. It is understood thro out the country, and upon that un ing alone rests the hearty and enthusiastic pproval of the people. Mr. Norman has no warrant for the assertion above que any more than, in our opinion, he has for speaking of certain other convictions, purmatters within his absolute personal knowl-We have not the faintest idea that Norman as its exponent extraordinar

and mouthpiece plenipotentiary in this af-As we say, however, Mr. Norman has rendered valuable service in more than one important respect, and is, therefore, entitled to grateful recognition sides of the water. He has brushed away a great number of errors and misconcep-tions which were adding to the peril of the situation, and he has made it possible for the English people to understand the full significance of our attitude in the pending controversy. That is no slight achievement for any journalist, especially when newspapers published in this country were busily engaged at work confusing and befogging the affair.

A LITTLE REMINISCENCE

An Anniversary Recalls the Memory of Colfax.

New York Mail and Express. Eleven years ago this morning, at clock Schuyler Colfax, ex-Vice President the United States, died in a railway station at Mankato, Minn. No friend was near him at his death, and it was only by examining papers in his pockets that his identity was revealed. He was on a lecture tour, and in traveling had occasion to change cars, at Mankato. He walkel a considerable distance from one railroad station to the other, with the temperature thirty degrees below zero. He sat down on a in the station for a moment, and then rose to examine a map on the wall. Suddenly he fell, and died a few minutes later of

Colfax was born in New York city, May 23, 1823, at No. 86 North Moore street. The ouse in which he was born, a two-story ed brick, was torn down some years ago He went West when a boy, and most of his life was passed in South Bend, Ind. He was a man of remarkable energy and abilty, and for thirty years wielded great influence in national politics. newspaper in South Bend, and then came ime when everybody in the country read his editorial utterances. He was elected to Congress in 1855 and served for more than twenty years in that body. He was first elected Speaker of the House in 1863, and held that office several terms. He was an incorruptible politician and true to friends, and while he was as strong a Presidential possibility as Blaine, he would do

nothing to antagonize Grant, with whom he was elected Vice President. He left the public service a poor man, and entered the lecture field about 1880. He was an untiring worker, did his own managerial work and correspondence and in live years he delivered over 1,300 addresses, in all parts of the country. While performing this labor and extensive traveling, he never missed spending Sunday with his family in South Bend. During alt this time he never missed a date, except by fault of the railroad trains, nor did he neet with any accident When Horace Greeley died the editorship of the Tribune was offered to him at a

salary of \$20,009, but he could not make the necessary business arrangements to accept When the Whisker Is Important.

Chicago Chronicle. President Krueger's portrait shows him to rival Peffer in luxuriance of whisker. This would seem to destroy the political significance of the whisker per se. It derives importance only from what it grows upon.

A Discouraging Outlook. St. Louis Republic (Dem.)

The first thing we know, Senator Voornees, of Indiana, will make a speech on the silver question. And then we shall have to begin all over again. Very Likely.

Kansas City Journal. Uncle John Sherman will undoubtedly inlude Senator Morgan in his next batch

of personal recollections, A Religious Application.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. There are indications that the Monroe octrine will sprout in the American branch

of the Salvation Army.